N.S.
Gov't Pubs.

Dept. of Labour
Periodical -

QUARTERLY

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR

STATISTICS

FOR

NOVA SCOTIA

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY OF ONTARIO
JUN 2 3 1969
RECEIVED

ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH DIVISION
NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

QUARTERLY

ECONOMIC AND LABOUR STATISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

104-01000/

ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH DIVISION
NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this publication is to present a more comprehensive report on certain economic conditions in the Province of Nova Scotia and where necessary these conditions are compared with the national figures. The report will disclose information on such matters as wages and salaries, employment, price indexes and labour force statistics. It will also include information presented in tabular form from the various divisions of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour; including, Labour Standards, Labour Relations, Apprenticeship and Industrial Safety.

Average weekly wages and salaries and employment data is available for the following industries for Nova Scotia and Canada: Mining, including Milling; Manufacturing; Construction; Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities; Trade; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; and Service.

It should be remembered that the term "industrial composite" includes only the above mentioned industries. Excluded from the total industrial structure are the following industries: Agriculture; Forestry; Fishing and Trapping; Public Administration and Defense; and the Public Sector of the Service Industry.

Statistics referring to Average Weekly Wages and Salaries and Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings cover large firms only; that is, firms having 20 or more employees in any month of the year. These statistics do not represent estimates of total numbers of paid workers in specified areas or industries but show only the distribution of men and women on the staffs of the cooperating employers.

In some industries, there are relatively few wage-earners. In others, the earnings are not related to their hours as is the case of monthly paid wage-earners or employers who do not keep a record of man-hours. For these reasons, data on wage-earners will include only the Mining, Manufacturing and Construction Industries.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PAGE
INTRODUCTION		3
PART I -	NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR ACTIVITIES	9
SECTION I -	APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING	11
TABLE 1-1	Active Registrations, Completions and Cancellations for Nova Scotia, October 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968	12
TABLE 2-1	Active Registraitons, Completions and Cancellations, By Area, October 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968	13
SECTION II -	INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS	14
TABLE 3-2	Workstoppages for Nova Scotia by Size, Duration and Major Issues Involved April 1, 1967 to December 31, 1968	16
TABLE 4-2	Conciliation Report for Nova Scotia, October 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968	17
TABLE 5-2	Conciliation Cases Settled, October 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968	18
TABLE 6-2	Labour Relations Board Activities, October 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968	20
SECTION III -	LABOUR STANDARDS	21
TABLE 7-3	Complaints Against Minimum Wage and Vacation Pay Acts, October 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968	26
TABLE 8-3	Vacation Pay Stamp and Book Mothly Report, October 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968	27
TABLE 9-3	Labour Standards - Other Legislation, October 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968	28
SECTION IV -	INDUSTRIAL SAFETY	29
TABLE 10-4	Boiler Inspection Section - Summary of Activities, October 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968	31

PAGE

SECTION IV (CONTINUED)

TABLE 11-4 Engine Operators Section - Summary of Activities, October 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968..... 32

TABLE 12-4 Elevator Inspection Section - Summary of Activities, October 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968..... 33

TABLE 13-4 Factory Inspection Section - Summary of Activities, October 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968..... 34

TABLE 14-4 Construction Safety Section - Summary of Activities, October 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968..... 35

PART II - LABOUR RELATED STATISTICS..... 37

SECTION I - POPULATION STATISTICS..... 38

TABLE 15-1 Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces, January 1, 1967 to December 31, 1968..... 39

SECTION II - SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES AND EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA..... 40

TABLE 16-2 Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, by Industry, for Canada and Nova Scotia, October 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968..... 43

CHART 1-2 Comparison of Average Weekly Wages and Salaries for Canada and Nova Scotia December 31, 1968..... 44

CHART 2-2 Wage and Salary Trends, by Specific Industry, for Nova Scotia, January 1, 1967 to December 31, 1968..... 45

CHART 3-2 Money Wages and "Real" Wages for Halifax, January 1, 1967 to December 31, 1968..... 46

TABLE 17-2 Average Hours and Average Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners, by Industry for Canada, October 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968..... 47

TABLE 18-2 Average Hours and Average Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners, by Industry for Nova Scotia, October 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968..... 48

TABLE 19-2 Average Weekly Wages and Salaries and Average Hourly Earnings, by Industry for Urban Areas, October 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968..... 49

TABLE 20-2 Employment Indexes, by Industry, for Canada and Nova Scotia (1961=100) October 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968..... 50

PAGE

SECTION II (CONTINUED)

CHART 4-2 Employment Trends by Specific Industry, for Canada and Nova Scotia (1961=100) January 1, 1967 to December 31, 1968..... 51

TABLE 21-2 Employment Indexes, by Industry, for Urban Areas (1961=100), October 1, 1968 to December 31, 1968..... 52

SECTION III - PRICE MOVEMENTS..... 53

TABLE 22-3 Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada, December 1968, (1949=100)..... 57

TABLE 23-3 Consumer Price Indexes - Regional Cities, All-Items Component, October 1968, to December 1968, (1949=100)..... 58

TABLE 24-3 Consumer Price Indexes - Halifax, (1949=100), January 1, 1967 to December 31, 1968..... 59

SECTION IV - SYNOPSIS OF LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS..... 60

CHART 5-4 Labour Force Survey Data for Nova Scotia, January 1, 1965 to December 31, 1968..... 61

TABLE 25-4 Summary of Labour Force Characteristics for Nova Scotia, January 1, 1967 to December 31, 1968..... 62

TABLE 26-4 Unemployment as a Percentage of the Labour Force, December 14, 1968..... 63

GLOSSARY OF TERMS..... 65

APPENDIX - A..... 73

PART I

NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR ACTIVITIES

SECTION I

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

The Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualification Division is responsible for the development of skilled manpower through an organized system of training and the establishment of adequate trade standards within the framework of the Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualifications Act. Under the provisions of the cost sharing arrangement between the Federal and Provincial Governments, the Federal Government will pay 100 percent of the training cost for persons who have (I) been out of the school system twelve months beyond the school leaving age in the Province; (II) have in fact been out of school for twelve consecutive months; or (III) enter employment in which they are taking part-time training as a feature of their employment, or in which they are apprentices.

The present staff of the Apprenticeship and Tradesman's Qualification Division, consists of a Director, a Supervisor of Apprenticeship, a Development Officer, two Registrars, ten Counsellors and a supporting clerical staff. Apprenticeship offices are located in Halifax, Sydney and Stellarton.

At the end of December 1968, the total number of apprentices in training was 2,777 an increase of 221 over the number in training at the end of the last quarter. All trades with the exception of plumbing increased their enrollment. The largest gains were recorded by the electrical construction and sheet metal construction trades.

ACTIVE REGISTRATIONS, COMPLETIONS AND CANCELLATIONS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

TABLE 1-1

OCTOBER 1, 1968 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

	IN-PLANT	BRICKLAYING	CARPENTRY	ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION	HEAVY DUTY REPAIR	INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICAL	INSTRUMENT REPAIR	LINEMAN	MACHINIST	IN-PLANT	MILLWRIGHT	IN-PLANT	M.V.R.T. (B)	M.V.R.T. (M)	PLUMBING	REFRIGERATION	IN-PLANT	SHEET METAL CONSTRUCTION	IN-PLANT	STEAMFITTING & PIPEFITTING	TOTAL
TOTAL ACTIVE REGISTRATIONS BEGINNING OF PERIOD	236	68	246	625	85	32	18	79	97	48	11	3	121	420	249	-	2	97	8	55	2556
DURING QUARTER																					
New Registrations	5	12	27	62	18	19	13	23	27	-	33	4	24	58	12	16	-	32	-	20	
Completions	-	-	1	19	-	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	5	7	6	-	-	1	-	-	
Cancellations	5	3	25	19	3	2	-	-	17	-	1	-	7	22	9	7	-	8	-	7	
TRANSFERRED IN							4														
TRANSFERRED OUT	(4)*																				
QUARTERLY TOTAL	232	77	248	649	100	49	35	93	105	48	42	7	133	449	246	65	2	120	8	68	2777

* Four (4) transferred out from Instrument Mechanic.

TABLE 2-1

NEW REGISTRATIONS, COMPLETIONS AND CANCELLATIONS, BY AREA

OCTOBER 1, 1968 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

	IN-PLANT	BRICKLAYING	CARPENTRY	ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION	HEAVY DUTY REPAIR	INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICAL	LINEMAN	MACHINIST	MILLWRIGHT	M.V.R.T. (B)	M.V.R.T. (M)	PLUMBING	REFRIGERATION	SHEET METAL CONSTRUCTION	STEAMFITTING & PIPEFITTING	INSTRUMENT REPAIR
NOVA SCOTIA																
New Registrations	5	12	27	62	18	19	23	27	37*	24	58	12	16	32	20	13
Completions	-	-	-	19	-	-	9	2	-	5	7	6	-	1	-	-
Cancellations	5	3	25	19	3	2	-	17	1	7	22	9	7	8	7	-
NORTHERN NOVA SCOTIA																
New Registrations	-	-	-	25	2	-	-	4	-	4	19	-	2	5	6	-
Completions	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
Cancellations	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	2	-	2	5	-	1	1	5	-
HALIFAX - YARMOUTH																
New Registrations	5	11	23	23	6	-	23	16	2	11	28	10	10	26	9	3
Completions	-	-	-	6	-	-	9	1	-	2	1	5	-	1	-	-
Cancellations	5	3	20	14	1	1	-	15	1	3	13	6	3	4	2	-
CAPE BRETON																
New Registrations	-	1	4	14	10	19	-	7	29	9	11	2	4	1	5	10
Completions	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
Cancellations	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	3	3	3	-	-

* Millwright figure contains four (4) in-plants.

SECTION II

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

In an endeavour to encourage and promote harmonious labour-management relations, the Industrial Relations Division was set up to provide conciliation and mediation services to both labour and management impartially. This duty has been performed since the enactment of the Trade Union Act in 1947.

The Industrial Relations Division is charged with the administration of the Trade Union Act. Under this Act, the duties and functions of the Division are many and varied, and include the appointment of conciliation officers in labour-management disputes regarding negotiations for a renewal or revision of the agreement or the conclusion of a new collective agreement, the processing of conciliation board appointments and industrial inquiry commissions, the investigation of alleged unfair labour practices, refusal to bargain, the processing of applications for certification, revocation of certification and conducting certification votes.

The Trade Union Act establishes the right of employees to organize and sets out the procedure for orderly collective bargaining. The certifying of trade unions as bargaining agents, revocation of certification of trade unions as bargaining agents and related matters are under the jurisdiction of the Labour Relations Board, while the mediation and conciliation services provided for by the Trade Union Act are under the direction of the Director of Industrial Relations.

CONCILIATION REPORT - OCTOBER 1, 1968 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

A total of 41 cases were dealt with at the conciliation officer level, 21 of which were in process in April and 20 were new cases; of the total, one was withdrawn at the officer level, 16 were settled; 22 were in process at the end of the period. Two cases were referred to conciliation boards and none were referred to industrial inquiry commissions.

This compares with a total of 56 cases dealt with at the officer level during the third quarter; 29 were settled; five lapsed at the officer level; one was withdrawn; 21 were in process at the end of the period. One case was referred to a conciliation board and one was referred to an industrial inquiry commissions.

At the conciliation board level, there were no cases pending at the beginning of the quarter. Two conciliation boards were constituted; none were settled with two cases pending on December 31, 1968.

This compares with one conciliation board constituted during the preceding quarter.

At the industrial inquiry commission level, there were no cases pending at the end of the last quarter; one case was settled after being referred to a commission from the officer level.

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD - OCTOBER 1, 1968 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

During the quarter ending December 31, 1968, the Labour Relations Board held two meetings and three hearings which dealt with a total of 33 applications. Twenty applications for certification were granted, and three were withdrawn. There was one application for revocation of certification which was revoked while three applications for certification were held. Two applications for amendment were granted. One application of complaint was held while one application under Section 22A was withdrawn and one application of complaint of unfair labour practices was withdrawn.

TABLE 3-2

WORKSTOPPAGES FOR NOVA SCOTIA BY SIZE, DURATION AND MAJOR ISSUES INVOLVED

APRIL 1, 1967 TO DECEMBER 31, 1968

	APRIL 1, 1967 MARCH 31, 1968		APRIL 1, 1968 JUNE 30, 1968		JULY 1, 1968 SEPTEMBER 1, 1968		OCTOBER 1, 1968 DECEMBER 31, 1968	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKSTOPPAGES	37	100.0	11	100.0	7	100.0	8	100.0
Size (Number of Workers)	7986	100.0	1550	100.0	680	100.0	1580	100.0
Duration (Man-Days)	67396	100.0	5540	100.0	6290	100.0	6810	100.0
Per Cent of Estimated Working Time		.117		.0387		.0440		.0504
MAJOR ISSUES:								
General Wage Changes	18	48.6	4	36.4	6	85.7	3	37.5
Job Security	8	21.6	4	36.4	-	-	1	12.5
Plant Administration	2	5.4	-	-	1	14.3	1	12.5
Hours of Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12.5
Union Organization and Security	3	8.1	1	9.1	-	-	-	-
Other Working Conditions	3	8.1	1	9.1	-	-	1	12.5
Jurisdictional Disputes	3	8.1	1	9.1	-	-	1	12.5
TOTAL LEGAL STRIKES	11	29.7	1	9.1	2	28.6	3	37.5
Size (Number of Workers)	1967	24.6	54	3.5	46	6.8	146	9.2
Duration (Man-Days)	47900	71.1	110	2.0	3730	59.3	1320	19.4
Per Cent of Estimated Working Time		.083		.0007		.0261		.0097
MAJOR ISSUES:								
General Wage Changes	11	61.1	1	25.0	2	33.4	3	100.0
Union Organization and Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hours of Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	26	70.3	10	90.9	5	71.4	5	62.5
Size (Number of Workers)	6019	75.4	1496	96.5	634	93.2	1434	90.8
Duration (Man-Days)	19496	28.9	5430	98.0	2560	40.7	5490	80.6
Per Cent of Estimated Working Time		.034		.0380		.0179		.0406
MAJOR ISSUES:								
General Wage Changes	7	38.9	3	75.0	4	66.6	-	-
Job Security	8	100.0	4	100.0	-	-	1	100.0
Plant Administration	2	100.0	-	-	1	100.0	1	100.0
Other Working Conditions	3	100.0	1	100.0	-	-	1	100.0
Hours of Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0
Union Organization and Security	3	100.0	1	100.0	-	-	-	-
Jurisdictional Disputes	3	100.0	1	100.0	-	-	1	100.0

CONCILIATION REPORT FOR NOVA SCOTIA

TABLE 4-2

OCTOBER 1, 1968 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

	OCTOBER 1968		NOVEMBER 1968		DECEMBER 1968	
	CASES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	CASES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	CASES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
OFFICER LEVEL						
In Process, Beginning of Month	21	1304	19	2398	17	1852
New Cases	3	1237	5	333	12	1895
	24	2541	24	2731	29	3747
Referred to Board	-	-	1	110	1	38
Referred to Industrial Inquiry Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-
Withdrawn	-	-	-	-	1	23
Settled	5	143	6	769	5	1342
In Process, End of Month	19	2398	17	1852	22	2344
Total Number of Cases at Officer Level	24	2541	24	2731	29	3747
CONCILIATION BOARDS						
In Process, Beginning of Month	-	-	-	-	1	110
New Cases	-	-	1	110	1	38
Settled	-	-	-	-	-	-
In Process, End of Month	-	-	1	110	2	148
INDUSTRIAL INQUIRY COMMISSION						
In Process, Beginning of Month	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settled	-	-	-	-	-	-
In Process, End of Month	-	-	-	-	-	-

CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

TABLE 3-2 OCTOBER 1, 1968 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
OCTOBER		
Midway Drive-In Theatre Sydney, Nova Scotia	International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, Local No. 848	1
Pilkington Glass Limited Halifax, Nova Scotia	Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, Local No. 927	34
Nova Stone Limited Halifax, Nova Scotia	Pre-Cast Structural Concrete and Allied Workers, Local No. 1627	41
S. Cunard & Company Limited Halifax, Nova Scotia	Halifax Fuel Distributors and Allied Workers	45
R. McGregor & Son Limited New Glasgow, Nova Scotia	Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, Local No. 1015	22
NOVEMBER		
Goodspeeds Limited Truro, Nova Scotia	Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, Local No. 505A	40
N. R. MacLeod Limited Halifax, Nova Scotia	Halifax Fuel Distributors and Allied Workers, Local No. 1643	7
Cape Breton Island Construction Association Sydney, Nova Scotia	Labourers' International Union of North America, Local No. 1115	575

TABLE 5-2
CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
Pyrominerals Limited Sydney, Nova Scotia	Sydney and District General Workers, Local No. 1509	63
Inter Supply Limited New Glasgow, Nova Scotia	Construction and General Workers Union, Local No. 1118	9
Sydney Engineering and Dry Dock Company Limited Sydney, Nova Scotia	Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of Canada	75
DECEMBER		
Surrette Battery Springhill, Nova Scotia	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 2205	40
Bowaters Mersey Paper Mill Limited Liverpool, Nova Scotia	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 709	30
Eastern Sight and Power Company Limited Sydney, Nova Scotia	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 1089	60
National Sea Products Limited Halifax, Nova Scotia	Canadian Seafood Workers' Union Local No. 101, 102, 104, 105, and 106	1200
Lipton Auto Parts Sydney, Nova Scotia	Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, Local No. 506	12

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD ACTIVITIES

TABLE 6-2

OCTOBER 1, 1968 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

OCTOBER, 1968

Number of Meetings held during month of October, 1968		-
Total Number of Hearings held		-
Total Number of Applications dealt with		15
Applications for Certification - granted	13	
Applications for Certification - withdrawn	1	
Applications for Revocation of Certification - revoked	1	15

NOVEMBER, 1968

Number of Meetings held during month of November, 1968		1
Total Number of Hearings held		1
Total Number of Applications dealt with		7
Applications for Certification - granted	3	
Applications for Certification - withdrawn	1	
Applications for Certification - held	2	
Number of Cease and Desist Orders issued	1	7

DECEMBER, 1968

Number of Meetings held during month of December, 1968		1
Total Number of Hearings held		2
Total Number of Applications dealt with		11
Applications for Certification - granted	4	
Applications for Certification - withdrawn	1	
Applications for Certification - held	1	
Applications of Complaint under Section 22A - withdrawn	1	
Applications of Complaint under Section 22A - held	1	
Applications of Complaint of Unfair Labour Practices - withdrawn	1	
Applications for Amendment of L.R.B. Orders - Amended	2	11

SECTION III

LABOUR STANDARDS

The Labour Standards Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour is responsible for the administration of the following Acts: Minimum Wage Act, Vacation Pay Act, Industrial Standards Act, Employment of Children Act, Human Rights Act and Limitation of Hours of Labour Act.

By means of personal inspections and investigations of all complaints and suspected violations, or information received from any source, this Division insures that the provisions of the Acts for which it is responsible are being observed. Where violations are found, the Division insures that necessary adjustments and payments are made.

MINIMUM WAGE ACT

The Minimum Wage Board as authorized by the Minimum Wage Act may make orders fixing the minimum wage rates subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council. The General Minimum Wage Order, last revised on April 1, 1968, provides minimum wages for both male and female employees excepting farm labourers; domestic servants; trainees under Government sponsored and Government approved plans; persons for whom there are special orders; persons employed at playgrounds or summer camps operated on a non-profit basis; and insurance agents, real estate agents, salesmen other than those employed at the employer's actual place of business or where his hours are set and verifiable by the employer.

A total of 187 cases were dealt with under the Minimum Wage Act. Included in the 187 cases there were 108 complaints of violations of the Act involving 81 male and 27 female employees. Following the investigations, 81 males and 86 females were paid $8,394.92 in additional wages by their employers and former employers. In the remaining 79 complaints, involving 56 males and 23 females, no violations under the Act were found.

VACATION PAY ACT

This Act requires every employer to provide a vacation of two weeks with pay (4 percent of gross earnings) for every employee who has been in his employ for a year and has worked 90 percent or more of the working time during the year.

LABOUR STANDARDS (Continued)

Where an employee has been employed for a year but has worked less than 90 percent of the regular working time, he is entitled to an amount equal to 4 percent of his earnings during the year. An employee who has worked for three months or more and who ceases to be employed is entitled to an amount equal to 4 percent of his earnings during his period of employment.

Employees working in the construction industry shall be paid vacation benefits of 4 percent of their gross earnings in the form of vacation pay stamps entered into vacation stamp books. Payment must be made within three days after each pay day.

During the quarter ending December 31, 1968, personal inspections under the Minimum Wage Act and the Vacation Pay Act were made throughout the Province in 545 establishments employing 438 males and 107 females.

A total of 358 cases were dealt with under the Vacation Pay Act. Included in the 358 cases were 313 complaints of violations of the Act concerning 244 male and 49 female employees. As a result of the investigations, 264 males and 49 females were paid $15,427.77 in additional wages by their employers and former employers. In the remaining 45 complaints, involving 37 males and 8 females, no violations under the Act were found.

During the quarter, 3,570 Vacation Stamp Books were sold having a total value of $531,372.88. At the same time, 2,174 Vacation Stamp Books were cashed containing stamps in the value of $159,533.26.

HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

The Human Rights Act prohibits discrimination because of race, religion, religious creed, colour or ethnic or national origin for the admission to and enjoyment of the accommodation, services and facilities available in any place to which the public is customarily admitted; in the occupancy or term of occupancy of an apartment in any building that contains more than four self-contained dwelling units; in employment; by employment agencies; and in trade unions.

The Act also contains equal pay legislation and prior to March 22, 1967, required employers to pay female employees the same wages as male employees FOR THE SAME WORK PERFORMED IN THE SAME ESTABLISHMENT. An amendment to the Act passed at the 1967 Session of the Legislature changes this equal pay provision to require employers to pay female employees the same wages as male employees FOR SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME WORK PERFORMED IN THE SAME ESTABLISHMENT.

LABOUR STANDARDS (Continued)

The Division also handled complaints referring to such legislation as the Industrial Standards Act and the Human Rights Act. There were twenty violations of the Human Rights Act and as a result of the investigation, the violators all agreed to abide by the Act in the future.

THE LIMITATION OF HOURS OF LABOUR ACT

This Act applies to industrial undertakings which include mines, quarries, manufacturing, repair, shipbuilding, generation and transmission of electricity and construction work. Section 9 of this Act provides for a rest period of at least 24 consecutive hours in every period of seven days.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT

This Act prohibits the employment of children (under 14) for more than eight hours in any day or for more than three hours of any school day unless an employment certificate is issued under the Education Act, or on any day for a period which totals more than eight hours added to the time required for attendance at school in that day or between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

The Industrial Standards Act provides for the establishment of uniform wages and hours of work in the Construction industry based on collective agreements which have been negotiated between the various unions and employers in that industry.

Four trades in the construction industry in the City of Sydney and eight in the Cities of Halifax and Dartmouth come under the provisions of the Industrial Standards Act.

The following rates are now in effect in Halifax and Dartmouth:

	Rates Per Hour
Capentry Trade	$2.80
Labourers in Building Construction	
Engaged in mortar mixing, operating pneumatic drills and jack hammers	$2.25
Others	$2.15

LABOUR STANDARDS (Continued)

	Rates Per Hour
Masonry, Bricklaying and Tile Setting Trades	$2.49
Painting Trades	
Brush	$2.25
Spray	$2.35
Plumbing and Steamfitting	$3.25
Plastering Trades	$3.08
Sheet Metal Trade	$2.20
Charge Hands	$2.32
Electrical Trade	$2.78
Charge Hands	$2.88

The following rates are now in effect in Sydney:

Bricklaying and Plastering Trades	
Bricklaying	$3.00
Plasterers	$2.83½
Carpentry Trade	$2.80
Electrical Trade	
Domestic and Commercial	$2.89
Charge Hands	$3.04
Industrial Manufacturing Construction Projects	$3.15
Charge Hands	$3.30

LABOUR STANDARDS (Continued)

	Rates Per Hour
Labourers	
Building Construction	$2.08
Machine Operators	$2.13
Mortar mixing and cement finishers	$2.18

The rates in all cases are for a regular work week of forty hours.

A total of 17 complaints were dealt with under the Industrial Standards Act. Following the investigations, 11 violations were found causing $799.21 to be paid in additional wages. In the remaining six complaints, no violations under the Act were found.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST MINIMUM WAGE AND VACATION PAY ACTS

TABLE 7-3

OCTOBER 1, 1968 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

	OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS
ESTABLISHMENTS						
Number	128	54	111	49	119	84
Male	99	37	98	31	104	69
Female	29	17	13	18	15	15
NO VIOLATIONS						
Number	13	28	11	21	21	30
Male	10	19	7	14	20	23
Female	3	9	4	7	1	7
VIOLATIONS						
Number	115	26	100	28	98	54
Male	89	18	91	17	84	46
Female	26	8	9	11	14	8
ADJUSTMENTS						
Number	115	26	100	28	98	54
Male	89	18	91	17	84	46
Female	26	8	9	11	14	8
ARREARS COLLECTED						
Male	89	18	91	17	84	46
Female	26	8	9	11	14	8
Amount	$4795.75	$1898.71	$5162.99	$1933.09	$5469.03	$4563.12

VACATION PAY STAMP AND BOOK MONTHLY REPORT

TABLE B-3

OCTOBER 1, 1968 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

	OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	PRESENT MONTH	TOTAL	PRESENT MONTH	TOTAL	PRESENT MONTH	TOTAL
Books Sold	1466	1466	245	1711	1859	3570
Value of Stamps Sold	$131025.31	$131025.31	$270919.09	$401944.40	$129428.48	$531372.88
Books Redeemed	953	953	488	1441	733	2174
Value of Books Redeemed	$ 68590.74	$ 68590.74	$ 35585.14	$104175.88	$ 55357.38	$159533.26
Commission on Books Redeemed	$ 380.80	$ 380.80	$ 192.80	$ 573.60	$ 290.80	$ 864.40

TRUST FUND

Previous Balance	$ -	$ 62435.08	$297769.03
Stamps Sold by Bank	$131025.31	$270919.09	$129428.48
	$131025.31	$333354.17	$427197.51
Credit Stamps Redeemed	68590.23	35585.14	55357.38
	$ 62435.08	$297769.03	$371840.13

LABOUR STANDARDS - OTHER LEGISLATION

TABLE 9-3 OCTOBER 1, 1968 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

	OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS	HUMAN RIGHTS	INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS	HUMAN RIGHTS	INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS	HUMAN RIGHTS
COMPLAINTS						
Number	7	20	6	-	4	-
Employees Involved	7	20	6	-	4	-
INVESTIGATED						
Number	7	20	6	-	4	-
Employees Involved	7	20	6	-	4	-
ADJUSTED						
Number	7	20	6	-	4	-
Employees Involved	7	20	6	-	4	-
ARREARS COLLECTED	3-violations $125.41 4-no violations	20-violations (agreed to abide by Act in future)	4-violations $242.60 2-no violations		4-violations $431.20	

SECTION IV

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY DIVISION

The function of the Industrial Safety Division of the Department of Labour is to ensure that the safety and health of the public and the individual is protected by the effective administration of Acts and Regulations pertaining to steam boilers, pressure vessels and refrigeration plants; industrial establishments; construction safety; elevators and lifts and engine operators.

The Industrial Safety Division applies pertinent recognized safety codes in the correction of unsafe conditions related to equipment and work practices. The codes are also applied to regulate the construction and installation of certain types of mechanical equipment. The experience gained by the application of code rules is periodically assessed to determine the need for improving the rules.

The need to keep abreast of technological changes is a constant challenge to all persons in the Industrial Safety Division. The traditional hazards in industry, in many instances, have now been replaced by those found in new materials, chemicals and sources of energy.

BOILER INSPECTION SECTION - OCTOBER 1, 1968 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

The Boiler Inspection Section is responsible for the administration of the Steam Boiler, Pressure Vessel and Refrigeration Plant Inspection Act.

Within the scope of the Act, steam boilers, pressure vessels and refrigeration plants are inspected periodically to check on factors which tend to forecast the useful life and safe operation of the equipment. New equipment which has been approved is subject to inspection after installation to ensure that the requirements of the Act and Regulations are met.

ENGINE OPERATORS SECTION - OCTOBER 1, 1968 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

The Act provides for the certification by examination of persons responsible for the operation of various types of plants defined in the Act and Regulations. The basis for a grade of certification is the horse-power limitation placed upon steam boilers, steam engines, steam turbines, compressors, refrigeration plants and hoisting plants.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY (CONTINUED)

ELEVATOR INSPECTION SECTION - OCTOBER 1, 1968 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

The construction, installation, repair, maintenance, servicing, testing operation of all elevators and lifts and related equipment are regulated by the provisions of the Elevators and Lifts Act.

All elevators and elevator contractors subject to the Act must be licensed through the Department of Labour. The license is renewable yearly.

Plans and specifications of new installations and major alterations must be submitted to the Department for approval and registration.

FACTORY INSPECTION SECTION - OCTOBER 1, 1969 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

The Factory Inspection Section is responsible for the administration of the Industrial Safety Act. The scope of the Act, generally, embraces: health of employees, safety of employees, sanitation, safety relating to machinery, reporting of accidents and investigation of accidents.

TABLE 10-4

BOILER INSPECTION SECTION

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

October 1, 1968 - December 31, 1968

General Inspections	83
External Inspections	59
Inspections of New Installations	249
Shop Inspections of Construction	14
Plant Inspections	80
Piping	11
Hydrostatic Tests	44
Refrigeration Plants	2
Removed from Service - Boilers	1
Removed from Service - Pressure Vessels	-
Surveys and Registration of Drawings	55
Accident Investigations	1
Reports Received from Insurance Companies	610
Welders Tested	421

TABLE 11-4

ENGINE OPERATORS SECTION

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

October 1, 1968 - December 31, 1968

Applications Received	53
Applications Approved	44
Applications Approved for Supplementary Examination	7
Appeared for Examination	74
Passed Examination	48
Original Certificates Issued	29
Raised Certificates Issued	19
Provisional Certificates Issued	-
Valid 1968 Certificates	2437
Certificates Cancelled	-

PLANT REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

Applications Received	1
Applications Approved	1
Original Certificates Issued	1
Plants Re-registered	-
Total Registered Plants	425

TABLE 12-4

ELEVATOR INSPECTION SECTION

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

October 1, 1968 - Decmeber 31, 1968

Insurance Inspections (Annual)	-
Department Inspections (Annual)	-
Major Alterations	1
New Installations	7
Re-inspections	11
Initial Inspections	27
Accidents Investigated	-
Consulting A-B-C-D-E	5
Plans Approved (New)	-
Plans Approved (Alterations)	-
Installations Licensed to Date	-
Licenses Suspended	-
Removed from Service	-

TABLE 13-4

FACTORY INSPECTION SECTION

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

October 1, 1968 - December 31, 1968

General Inspections	419
Re-inspections	1
Field Interviews	4
Accidents Reviewed with Employer	261
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	685

ORDERS ISSUED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL SAFETY ACT:

Certificates for Employment of Youths and Young Girls	-
Dismissal of Employees	-
Sanitation	2
Ventilation	2
Lighting	1
Machine Guarding	56
Personal Protective Equipment	6
First Aid Facilities	3
Housekeeping	10
Fire Protection	3
Electrical	25
Misecellaneous	21
TOTAL ORDERS	129

TABLE 14-4

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY SECTION

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

October 1, 1968 - Decmeber 31, 1968

Project-General Contractor	108
Project-Sub-Contractor	21
Visit-General Contractor	33
Visit-Sub-Contractor	18
Visit-Other	14
Accident Investigation	18
Directions Issued	175

PART II

LABOUR RELATED STATISTICS

SECTION I

POPULATION STATISTICS

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF CANADA AND ATLANTIC PROVINCES

The population of Canada at January 1, 1968 was estimated as 20,940,000, an increase of 310,000 or 1.5% since January 1, 1968. The increase between January 1, 1967 and January 1, 1968 was 378,000 or 1.9%. The smaller increase during the past year was mainly due to a decrease in the number of immigrants and a small decrease in births while deaths and estimated emigrations increased slightly.

The estimated population of Nova Scotia increased by 3,000 from 760,000 in January 1968 to 763,000 in January 1969; New Brunswick gained 3,000 rising from 623,000 to 626,000 in the same period; Newfoundland rose 10,000 to 512,000 while Prince Edward Island remained constant at 110,000.

If the population of Canada continues to increase at the same rate as during the last six months of 1968, the population will record a count of 20,983,225 on February 17, 1969.

The final census count of June 1, 1966 was the starting point of these estimates. To these provincial counts were added births and immigration by quarterly period, while deaths and emigration were subtracted and the interprovincial movement of population was calculated from data on movements of families in receipt for family allowances.

QUARTERLY ESTIMATES OF POPULATION FOR CANADA AND THE PROVINCES

TABLE 15-1 — FROM JANUARY 1, 1967 TO DECEMBER 31, 1968

PROVINCE	CENSUS JUNE 1, 1966 ('000)	ESTIMATES JANUARY 1967 ('000)	JANUARY 1968 ('000)	APRIL 1968 ('000)	JULY 1968 ('000)	OCTOBER 1968 ('000)	DECEMBER 1968 ('000)
CANADA	20015	20252	20630	20700	20772	20857	20940
Atlantic Region	1975	1979	1995	1999	2001	2009	2001
Nova Scotia	*756*	*755*	*760*	*760*	*760*	*762*	*763*
New Brunswick	617	618	623	624	624	626	626
Newfoundland	493	497	502	505	507	511	512
Prince Edward Island	109	109	110	110	110	110	110

SECTION II

SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES AND EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES - OCTOBER 1, 1968 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

CANADA

At the end of the fourth quarter of 1968, all industries included in the main industrial classification, except manufacturing and construction showed increases in wages and salaries over the third quarter. The following four industries: Mining; Manufacturing; Construction; Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities reported wages and salaries above the All-Industry average of $110.15.

Average weekly wages and salaries in Manufacturing decreased to $115.04 from $117.01 at the end of September. Durable goods decreased to $122.74 from $127.69, an increase of $4.95 while Non-Durable goods increased to $107.60 from $107.11, an increase of $ .49.

The industries showing the largest increases were Manufacturing, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate which gained $1.97 and $1.93 respectively. However, despite the gain, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate is still below the All-Industry average which decreased $2.28 from $112.43 to $110.15.

NOVA SCOTIA

At the end of the fourth quarter of 1968, five of the seven major industries showed increases over the third quarter. The largest increase was in the Service Industry where average weekly wages and salaries rose $4.63 to $60.50. Construction showed a sharp drop in wages and salaries decreasing $27.95 to $83.86 from the third quarter.

Average weekly wages and salaries in the Manufacturing Industry increased $ .51 to $89.08 as compared with $88.57 at the end of September. Durable goods decreased $2.78 from $97.83 to $95.05 at the end of the fourth quarter while Non-Durable goods increased $3.26 to $84.37 in the same period.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES, MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS - OCTOBER 1, 1968 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

CANADA

In Mining, average weekly wages declined $1.83 from the end of the third quarter while average weekly hours declined 1.9 hours in the same period. Average hourly earnings rose from $3.12 at the end of September to $3.22 at the end of December. In the year-over-year comparison, average weekly hours were 1.0 hours lower and average hourly earnings increased $1.25.

Average weekly wages in Manufacturing decreased $3.15 from $107.34 at the end of September to $102.71 at the end of the fourth quarter. In the same period average weekly hours decreased 2.8 hours while average hourly earnings rose $ .08 to $2.70. Compared with December 1967, average weekly hours in Manufacturing were 0.6 hours lower and average hourly earnings were $ .20 higher.

In Construction, average weekly wages declined $31.43 from the quarter ending in September while average weekly hours decreased 10.0 hours over the same period. Average hourly earnings increased $ .15 to $3.50 at the end of December. Compared with December of last year, average weekly hours were 1.2 hours lower and average hourly earnings were $ .33 higher.

NOVA SCOTIA

Average weekly wages in Manufacturing decreased $2.77 from $80.89 at the end of September to $74.69 at the end of December. In the same period average weekly hours decreased 0.1 hours to 37.0 hours while average hourly earnings rose $ .06 to $2.11. Compared with December 1967, average weekly hours in Manufacturing remained constant and average hourly earnings increased $ .09.

In Construction, average weekly wages declined $33.77 from the quarter ending September to the quarter ending December while average weekly hours decreased 13.0 hours over the same period. Average hourly earnings decreased $ .01 to $2.59 at the end of December. In the year-over-year comparison, average weekly hours were 0.8 hours lower and average hourly earnings were $ .32 higher.

MONEY WAGES AND "REAL" WAGES - JANUARY 1, 1967 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

Generally speaking, people are interested in real wages - in what the wage will buy - and not just in the money wage. Therefore, in Chart 3-2, wages are expressed in money units whose purchasing power over goods is held constant at the level of some particular year, in this case wages are expressed in terms of 1949 dollars.

MONEY WAGES AND "REAL" WAGES (CONTINUED)

An index of the "real" wage represents an index of actual money wages deflated (or divided) by an index of the price level. For example, if prices have increased 60 percent since 1949 and if money wage rates have increased 120 percent in that period, then "real" wages have increased by only 37 percent.

EMPLOYMENT - OCTOBER 1, 1968 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

CANADA

The Canadian Employment Index at the end of December reported gains in two of the seven major industrial classifications. The largest increase occurred in the Trade industry where employment rose 9.2. The Canadian Employment Index for industries other than Agriculture stood at 122.7 as compared with 126.6 at the end of the third quarter. The index for employment in Manufacturing was 121.6 at the end of December down 3.9 from 125.5 reported at the end of September.

NOVA SCOTIA

In the seven main industrial classifications, the largest increase occurred in the Trade Industry where employment rose 10.9 from 122.5 in September to 133.4 at the end of December. The Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities also showed a gain where employment increased 4.6 from 93.3 in September to 97.9 in December. The Construction and Service Industries both received employment decreases of 35.9 and 26.6 respectively. The Nova Scotia Employment Index for industries other than Agriculture stood at 114.2 down 4.2 compared with the September index of 118.4. The index for employees in Manufacturing was 119.1 at the end of December down 8.8 from 127.9 reported at the end of September.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES, BY INDUSTRY, FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

TABLE 16-2

OCTOBER 1, 1968 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

INDUSTRY	CANADA AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES				NOVA SCOTIA AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES			
	October 1968	November 1968	December 1968	December 1967	October 1968	November 1968	December 1968	December 1967
Mining, Including Milling	142.80	145.11	141.78	133.36	99.23	100.08	101.00	94.93
Manufacturing	118.01	118.64	115.04	107.83	88.93	90.42	89.08	83.39
Durable Goods	128.29	128.65	122.74	115.58	97.00	98.23	95.05	89.88
Non-Durable Goods	108.36	109.19	107.60	100.42	82.54	84.27	84.37	77.31
Foods	98.57	99.98	100.28	94.68	63.64	67.60	70.47	63.51
Fish Products	65.20	67.48	61.39	61.50	55.06	61.48	61.57	55.69
Iron and Steel Mills	146.07	140.72	140.81	131.77	117.86	116.86	115.57	111.53
Shipbuilding and Repairing	125.71	133.20	115.42	113.19	100.03	102.17	90.42	86.01
Construction	143.51	143.03	120.53	113.37	108.40	108.29	83.86	75.39
Building	140.19	141.52	116.48	109.70	104.93	106.60	81.49	74.28
General Contractors	136.21	138.24	115.72	108.21	98.10	98.50	80.99	69.15
Engineering	150.07	146.21	130.10	121.68	112.87	110.51	88.18	77.29
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	125.07	126.35	126.04	115.38	104.12	101.18	99.37	95.59
Water Transport and Services	131.36	138.49	121.99	112.13	88.54	83.67	77.02	83.56
Communication	121.11	120.78	123.40	113.82	110.29	110.86	110.19	100.49
Electric Power, Gas and Water	144.30	145.27	145.66	135.14	125.04	122.19	124.93	106.17
Trade	88.27	88.34	89.06	81.56	76.87	76.80	75.37	67.98
Wholesale Trade	111.40	112.73	113.64	103.03	93.83	96.77	97.15	82.90
Retail Trade	76.52	76.58	77.73	71.46	70.24	69.37	67.72	62.36
Food Stores	69.36	70.01	74.97	65.94	53.85	53.35	55.61	51.36
Department Stores	70.78	71.42	72.01	66.79	69.01	68.47	67.21	64.40
Automotive Product Stores	106.61	106.14	103.66	97.08	94.22	95.48	92.50	83.94
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	108.37	109.50	109.75	100.44	95.54	95.75	96.46	88.93
Service	80.05	81.52	81.65	76.54	57.13	59.83	60.50	56.38
Personal Services	59.32	60.03	59.96	56.09	47.52	47.31	50.21	46.00
Industrial Composite	112.83	113.46	110.15	102.49	89.90	90.43	87.28	81.33

CHART 1-2

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA
DECEMBER 31, 1968

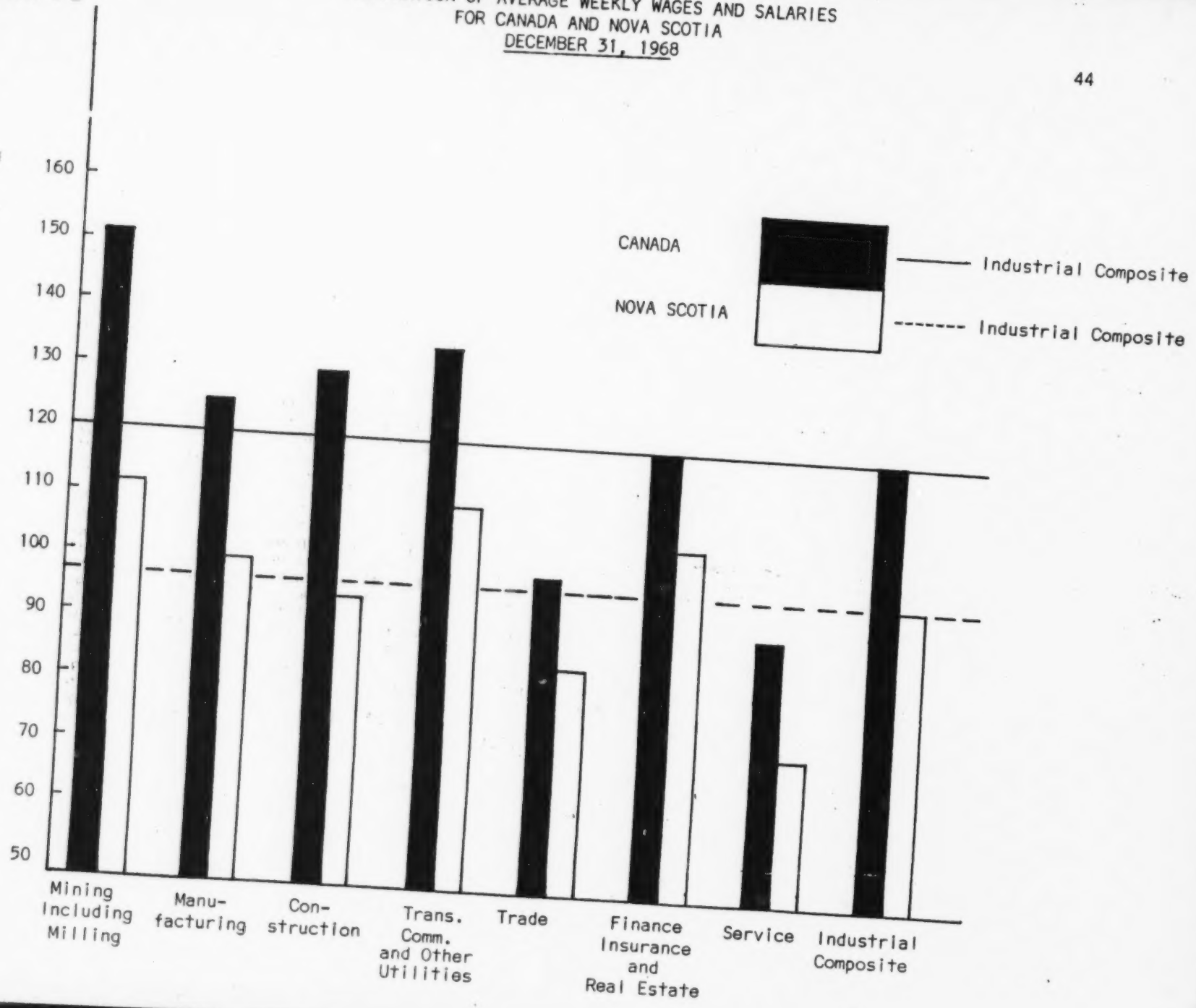


CHART 2-2

WAGE AND SALARY TRENDS, BY SPECIFIC INDUSTRY, FOR NOVA SCOTIA

JANUARY 1, 1967 TO DECEMBER 31, 1968

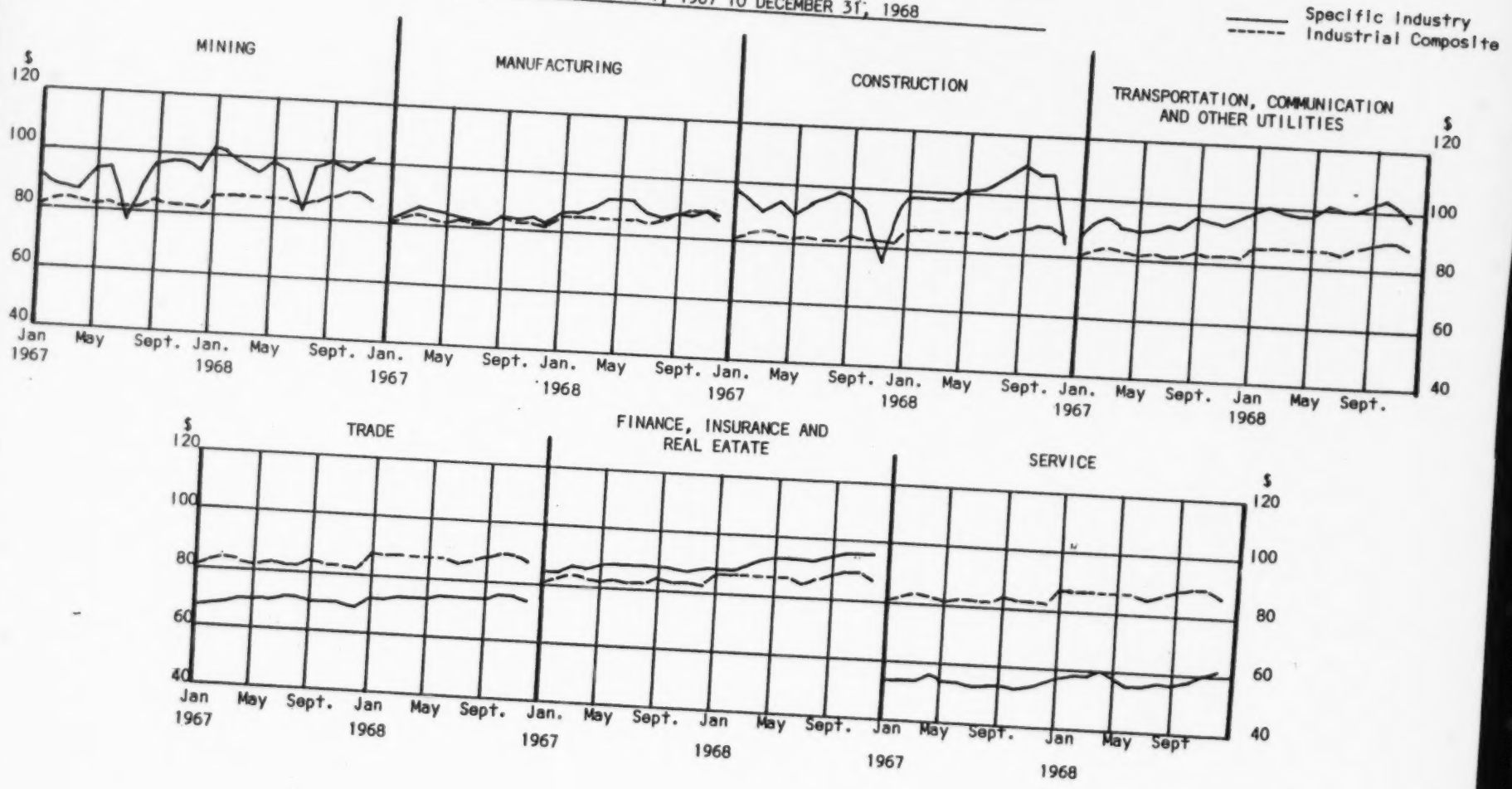
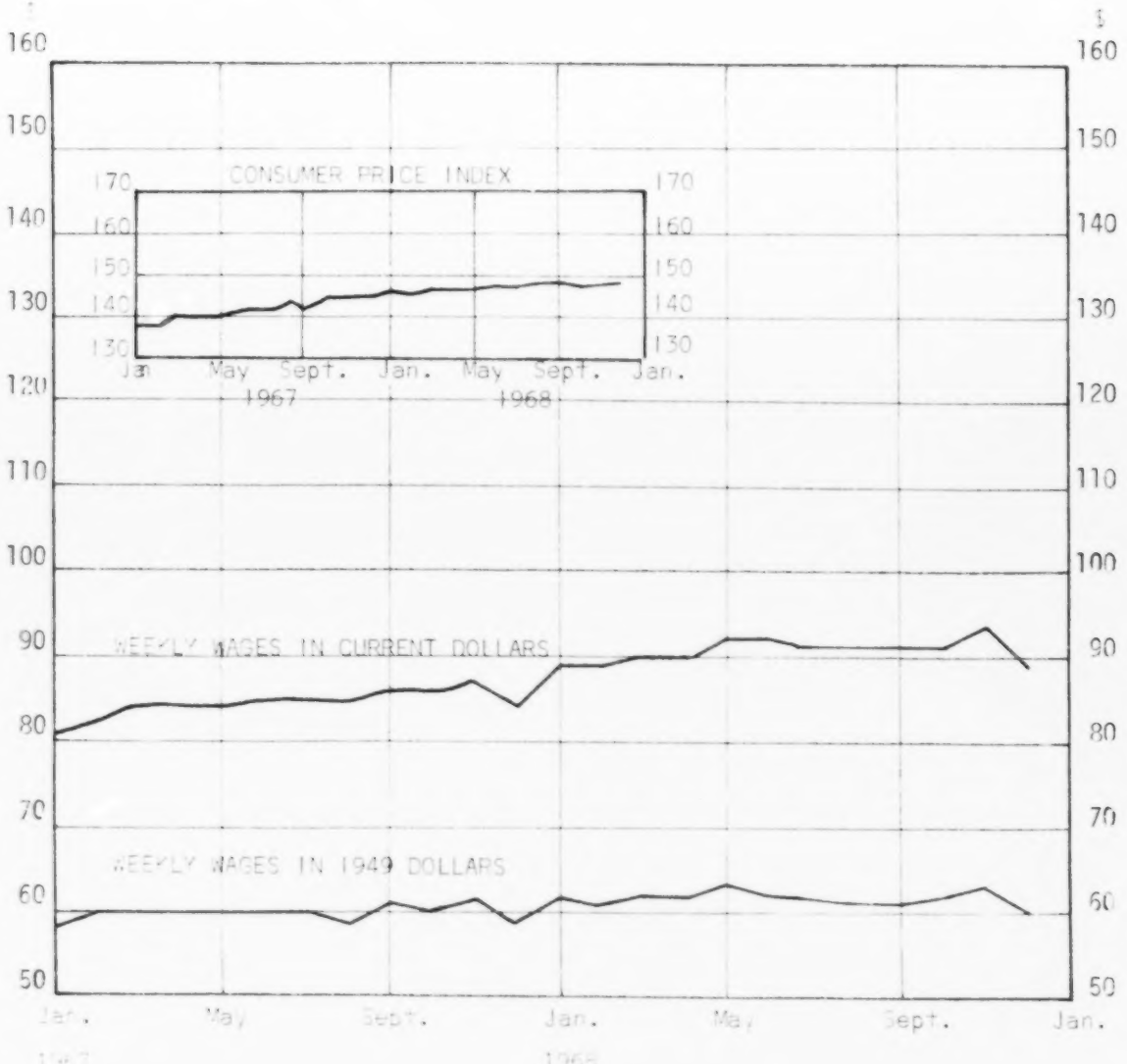


CHART 3-2

MONEY WAGES AND "REAL" WAGES FOR HALIFAX

JANUARY 1, 1967 TO DECEMBER 31, 1968



AVERAGE HOURS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS, BY INDUSTRY, FOR CANADA

TABLE 17-2

OCTOBER 1, 1968 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS				AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES			
	October 1968	November 1968	December 1968	December 1967	October 1968	November 1968	December 1968	December 1967	October 1968	November 1968	December 1968	December 1967
Mining, Including Milling	42.1	42.4	40.0	41.0	3.14	3.17	3.22	2.97	132.06	134.53	128.80	121.90
Manufacturing	40.9	40.9	38.1	38.7	2.64	2.65	2.70	2.50	108.16	108.66	102.71	96.78
Durable Goods	41.8	41.9	38.6	39.6	2.86	2.86	2.88	2.67	119.60	119.89	111.02	105.78
Non-Durable Goods	40.0	40.0	37.5	37.8	2.42	2.44	2.51	2.32	96.78	97.41	94.16	87.65
Food and Beverages	39.4	39.3	37.4	38.4	2.32	2.37	2.43	2.26	91.43	93.04	90.99	86.85
Fish Products	34.7	34.1	30.7	30.3	1.62	1.68	1.54	1.52	56.06	57.30	47.39	46.09
Primary Metal Industries	41.5	41.0	39.4	39.9	3.23	3.21	3.26	3.07	134.17	131.60	128.41	122.54
Iron and Steel Mills	41.2	40.0	39.6	39.2	3.40	3.33	3.38	3.16	139.98	133.45	133.78	124.05
Transportation Equipment	43.0	43.3	38.6	42.0	3.21	3.22	3.17	2.89	138.11	139.56	122.46	121.27
Shipbuilding and Repairing	39.6	41.4	34.2	38.8	3.07	3.12	3.10	2.79	121.65	129.16	106.02	108.34
Construction	41.6	40.9	32.0	33.2	3.39	3.44	3.50	3.17	141.19	140.66	111.69	105.24
Building	39.5	39.5	30.0	31.2	3.48	3.53	3.57	3.26	137.80	139.22	107.00	101.79
General Contractors	39.2	39.3	29.7	31.2	3.35	3.40	3.47	3.13	131.58	133.85	103.13	97.64
Engineering	45.6	43.9	36.8	37.8	3.22	3.27	3.35	2.99	146.98	143.73	123.07	113.24

AVERAGE HOURS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS, BY INDUSTRY, FOR NOVA SCOTIA

TABLE 18-2

OCTOBER 1, 1968 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS				AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES			
	October 1968	November 1968	December 1968	December 1967	October 1968	November 1968	December 1968	December 1967	October 1968	November 1968	December 1968	Decem 196
Mining, Including Milling												
Manufacturing	38.9	39.6	37.0	37.0	2.08	2.07	2.11	2.02	80.81	81.76	78.12	74.69
Durable Goods	40.4	40.5	37.6	38.4	2.25	2.26	2.33	2.17	90.72	91.40	87.42	83.53
Non-Durable Goods	37.7	38.7	36.4	35.6	1.92	1.89	1.92	1.83	72.16	73.40	69.98	65.12
Food and Beverages	35.4	37.8	36.0	34.4	1.56	1.58	1.61	1.53	55.13	59.59	58.00	52.7
Fish Products	30.9	34.9	33.2	31.5	1.52	1.54	1.58	1.47	46.84	53.88	52.51	46.4
Primary Metal Industries	40.1	39.5	38.6	39.3	2.83	2.81	2.94	2.73	113.35	110.99	113.46	107.1
Iron and Steel Mills	40.1	39.5	38.6	39.3	2.83	2.81	2.94	2.73	113.35	110.99	113.46	107.1
Transportation Equipment	38.9	39.9	38.2	38.2	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.30	97.37	100.60	94.86	87.7
Shipbuilding and Repairing	39.3	39.8	35.3	37.4	2.50	2.51	2.44	2.18	98.29	99.99	85.98	81.3
Construction	39.2	38.7	29.4	30.2	2.71	2.72	2.59	2.27	106.03	105.14	76.20	68.6
Building	38.1	38.2	27.7	29.0	2.69	2.71	2.68	2.34	102.62	103.68	74.28	67.7
General Contractors	36.8	36.9	28.4	27.6	2.54	2.54	2.51	2.22	93.54	93.75	71.45	61.3
Engineering	40.5	39.3	32.5	32.3	2.72	2.72	2.45	2.17	110.23	106.96	79.65	70.1

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, BY INDUSTRY, FOR URBAN AREAS

TABLE 19-2

OCTOBER 1, 1968 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

URBAN AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			
	October 1968	November 1968	December 1968	December 1967	October 1968	November 1968	December 1968	December 1967
HALIFAX								
Manufacturing	105.62	106.92	103.85	97.84	2.37	2.39	2.40	2.29
Non-Durable Goods	97.48	98.91	98.12	93.45	2.15	2.17	2.21	2.10
Construction	110.99	112.43	88.93	83.37	2.78	2.82	2.75	2.49
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	103.13	103.28	96.65	92.51	-	-	-	-
Trade	80.99	81.91	80.49	72.83	-	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	100.89	101.08	102.89	93.00	-	-	-	-
Service	62.29	63.98	63.39	60.20	-	-	-	-
SYDNEY								
Manufacturing	103.55	103.88	102.91	101.28	2.43	2.41	2.60	2.48
Durable Goods	104.49	104.07	103.05	104.36	2.45	2.44	2.64	2.52
Trade	69.37	71.69	71.96	64.34	-	-	-	-

EMPLOYMENT INDEXES, BY INDUSTRY, FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

(1961=100)

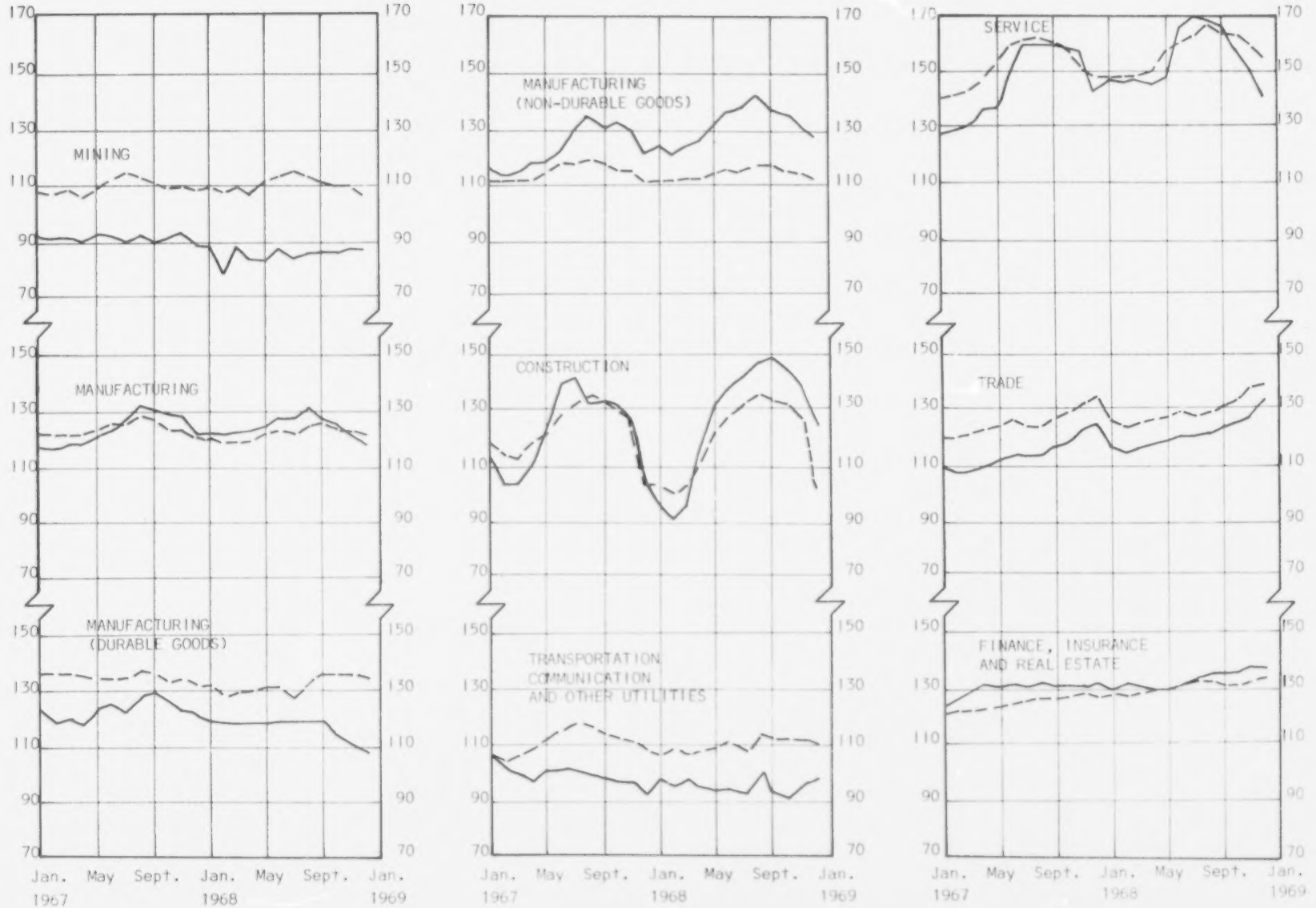
TABLE 20-2 OCTOBER 1, 1968 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

INDUSTRY	CANADA EMPLOYMENT INDEXES				NOVA SCOTIA EMPLOYMENT INDEXES			
	October 1968	November 1968	December 1968	December 1967	October 1968	November 1968	December 1968	December 1967
Mining, Including Milling	110.1	109.8	108.2	107.2	86.3	86.5	86.9	89.1
Manufacturing	124.5	124.0	121.6	119.8	125.4	122.0	119.1	121.1
Durable Goods	134.6	134.7	133.6	131.0	114.2	111.0	108.6	120.8
Non-Durable Goods	116/4	115/3	111.9	110.7	135.8	132.4	129.0	121.3
Food and Beverages	113.5	110.1	102.6	102.4	131.3	126.9	121.7	112.0
Foods	113.3	109.6	101.3	100.9	131.3	126.5	120.8	110.8
Fish Products	135.4	121.4	95.3	79.8	138.4	132.0	126.3	109.0
Primary Metal Industries	126.3	126.8	126.8	121.6	92.4	90.4	90.8	102.1
Iron and Steel Mills	130.7	131.4	131.6	124.4	93.4	91.3	91.8	103.2
Transportation Equipment	153.8	154.0	153.3	154.4	99.1	97.0	97.8	118.7
Shipbuilding and Repairing	104.6	103.7	101.1	108.9	95.6	93.3	88.5	113.6
Construction	131.9	124.7	103.1	103.4	145.2	139.2	113.0	104.8
Building	139.1	133.7	114.4	113.2	115.6	111.8	101.8	94.2
General Contractors	120.8	115.1	97.0	99.8	88.9	86.4	78.2	77.9
Engineering	119.5	109.2	83.6	86.4	216.6	205.5	141.3	129.6
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	111.5	110.8	109.5	108.1	91.2	95.7	97.9	93.2
Transportation	108.3	107.5	105.8	103.5	82.5	89.0	92.9	84.7
Water Transport and Services	108.8	109.8	107.2	98.2	42.0	49.1	85.8	87.8
Railway Transport	89.0	87.1	86.0	87.9	89.3	84.2	83.8	91.4
Communication	117.7	117.3	117.2	118.0	115.1	115.5	114.0	116.6
Electric Power, Gas and Water	116.9	116.2	115.2	113.7	101.7	101.0	100.3	103.7
Trade	132.5	137.1	139.4	134.6	124.7	126.9	133.4	128.2
Wholesale Trade	124.8	125.2	123.6	120.7	116.9	115.9	117.1	119.2
Retail Trade	136.7	143.7	148.2	142.3	128.0	131.6	140.2	132.0
Food Stores	144.8	143.9	145.0	139.8	124.2	99.6	124.4	117.3
Department Stores	136.3	150.9	154.9	151.9	111.4	132.3	117.1	115.9
Automotive Stores	143.6	143.8	143.5	136.7	134.0	134.0	133.8	124.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	132.2	133.0	133.5	128.4	135.4	137.3	137.3	131.7
Service	162.8	159.7	155.3	149.2	156.6	150.0	140.0	143.8
Personal Services	150.4	147.1	143.2	138.9	152.1	146.1	129.9	138.6
Industrial Composite	126.0	125.6	122.7	120.5	116.8	115.9	114.2	111.9

CHART 4-2

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS BY SPECIFIC INDUSTRY,
FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA
(1961=100)
JANUARY 1, 1967 TO DECEMBER 31, 1968

Nova Scotia
Canada



EMPLOYMENT INDEXES, BY INDUSTRY, FOR URBAN AREAS

(1961=100)

TABLE 21-2 OCTOBER 1, 1968 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

	EMPLOYMENT INDEXES			
	October 1968	November 1968	December 1968	December 1967
HALIFAX				
Manufacturing	108.9	108.9	105.4	106.4
Non-Durable Goods	119.9	119.6	115.6	115.3
Construction	139.2	136.6	126.3	102.6
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	91.4	93.6	108.8	109.5
Trade	123.4	124.2	128.8	122.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	142.4	145.6	145.0	141.4
Service	161.9	161.3	153.7	154.5
INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITE	118.2	118.9	121.6	118.1
SYDNEY				
Manufacturing	115.7	112.8	114.4	112.5
Durable Goods	114.5	111.6	110.3	111.7
Trade	109.0	112.5	117.6	113.4
INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITE	101.9	100.7	99.0	102.9

SECTION III

PRICE MOVEMENTS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - Historical Background and Explanation

The consumer price index was constructed to replace the cost-of-living index and was first published on October 23, 1952, on a time base 1949=100 with weights based on family expenditure patterns 1947-48. In January 1961, the official measurement of price changes became the family expenditure patterns of 1957-58. This revision brought the items included in the index and their weights, into line with more current family spending characteristics.

The index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The basket signifies a constant quantity and quality of goods and services that have a continually measurable market price over time.

The index relates to a broad but specific group of urban families and reflects the price changes experienced by this "target group". It is unlikely to represent closely the purchasing experiences of the group because there are so many unaccountable variables, such as income, family size, and place of residence.

The index, per se, contains seven major components consisting of the following: food, housing, clothing, transportation, health and personal care, recreation and reading, tobacco and alcohol. These components not only cover the prices of individuals basic necessities but also includes a measurement of the price of everyday goods that individuals consume at their leisure.

In essence, the consumer price index equalizes the difference between money income (expressed in dollars) and real income (purchasing power of the dollar).

PRICE INDEX - Comparison Between Canada and Halifax

The consumer price index is published for Canada and ten regional cities, with only the Province of Prince Edward Island excluded from representation by a regional city in this portion of the survey.

PRICE INDEX - Comparison Between Canada and Halifax (Cont'd)

Nationally, the consumer price index (1949=100) rose 0.3% between November and December as compared to the Halifax index which gained 0.4% over the same period.

The increase in the Canadian index was largely attributable to advances in food and housing costs. These components recorded increases of 0.9% and 0.1% respectively. Among produce items, markedly higher quotations for tomatoes, cabbage, apples, and bananas more than offset lower prices for most citrus fruits. Meats, on the average, also rose in price while bread prices declined fractionally. The price of sugar, after reaching an interim low in October, advanced by over 7% to reach its highest level since July 1967. Rents rose by approximately 0.2% across the country while household operation costs also were higher, largely as a result of increased prices for furniture, floor coverings, household textiles, and cleaning supplies.

There were a number of factors which collectively were responsible for the 0.4% increase in the Halifax index. Higher food prices resulted in increased quotations for many beef and pork products, canned fruit and cereal products. Higher prices were also evident in men's suits and topcoats. Health and personal care index also crept up by 0.1%.

PRICE INDEX FOR REGIONAL CITIES

The regional indexes are patterned after the consumer price index and are similar in terms of family coverage, item content and weighting system. In using the city indexes, it should be remembered that they are not indicators of comparative levels of prices as between the cities. That is, they do not in any way indicate whether prices are higher or lower in one city than in another.

During the quarter ending December 1968, Halifax and Winnipeg both had 1.0% increases in their index. This increase ranked them second behind Montreal which reported an increase of 1.2%. It is interesting to note that the three Atlantic Regional Cities reported increases over the quarter of 0.6%; the smallest increases recorded by regional cities during that period.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - (REGIONAL CITIES)

St. John's - Higher quotations for poultry, fish, cereal products and fresh vegetables contributed to a rise of 0.5% in the food index since November. An advance of 1.2% in the housing component was chiefly attributable to higher rents and increased electricity rates. The clothing index edged up by 0.2%, the health and personal care index dipped by 0.1%, while the remaining components remained unchanged from the preceding month.

Halifax - The food component advanced by 1.1% since the preceding month, in response to higher prices for beef, fish, eggs, fresh produce, canned fruit and vegetables, and cereal products. An increase of 0.7% in the clothing index was chiefly attributable to increased prices for men's suits and topcoats. The housing and the health and personal care indexes each crept up by 0.1%, while the remaining index components registered no movements.

Saint John - The December 1968 index of 151.6 was 3.4% above its level of December 1967. Higher quotations for beef, eggs, and canned fruit and vegetables, contributed to a rise of 0.5% in the food component since the preceding month. The clothing component moved up by 0.4% in response to higher prices for men's suits and overcoats, and ladies' winter coats and cotton dresses. Increased charges for automobile lubrication resulted in a 0.3% rise in the transportation index. The indexes for housing and for health and personal care edged up by 0.1%, while the recreation and reading component dipped by a similar amount.

Toronto - At its December level of 159.4 it was 4.0% above its level of twelve months earlier. An advance of 2.1% in the food index since the preceding month, was attributable to increased prices for beef, eggs, fresh produce, canned fruit and vegetables, milk and cereal products. Higher rents and increased prices for homefurnishings contributed to an increase of 0.4% in the housing index, while the health and personal care component declined by 0.3% in response to lower prices for most toiletries. All other component indexes remained virtually unchanged from the preceding month.

Edmonton-Calgary - Five of the index components remained virtually unchanged from the previous month. The housing component moved up by 0.3% in response to higher rents and household operating costs, while increased prices for men's suits, topcoats, and clothing services contributed to a similar increase in the clothing index.

Vancouver - Higher quotations for most beef and pork products, and canned fruit and vegetables contributed to an advance of 1.1% in the food index since November. The housing component rose by 0.3% in response to higher rents, while increased prices for men's suits, topcoats and girls' spring coats contributed to an upward movement of 0.5% in the clothing index. A decline of 0.2% in the health and personal care index was attributable to lower prices for most toiletries. The remaining components registered little or no movement since the preceding month.

ALL-ITEMS COMPONENT

INDEX CHANGES - (REGIONAL)

Between October, 1968 and December, 1968, the all-items component of the consumer price index advanced in all of the ten regional cities and city combinations. Increases ranged from 0.9 in Saint John's, Saint John and Edmonton-Calgary to 1.5 in Toronto and Winnipeg. In percentage terms the increases were 0.6%, 0.6%, 0.6%, 0.9%, 1.0% respectively.

Between November, 1968 and December, 1968, the all-items component advanced in all ten regional cities and city combinations, with increases ranging from 0.1 (0.1%) in Edmonton-Calgary to 1.0 (0.6%) in Toronto.

INDEX CHANGES - (ATLANTIC)

During the three month period, October, 1968 to December, 1968, the three Atlantic Regional Cities recorded substantial increases in the all-items component. Both Saint John's and Saint John registered increases of 0.6% while Halifax recorded the second largest increase of 1.5 (1.0%).

However, between November, 1968, and December, 1968, consumer prices were held to relatively small gains in Saint John which reported an increase of 0.3 (0.2%). In the same period, both Halifax and Saint John's reported increases of 0.6 (0.4%). Higher prices for food, clothing and housing were largely responsible for this increase.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES OF CANADA

AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER 1968 (1)

TABLE 22-3

(1949=100)

	ALL-ITEMS		GROUP INDEXES						
	OCTOBER 1968	DECEMBER 1968	FOOD	HOUSING	CLOTHING	TRANS-PORTATION	HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE	RECREATION & READING	TOBACCO & ALCOHOL
Saint John's (2)	136.5	137.4	131.1	127.5	136.6	133.7	196.5	163.1	140.1
Halifax	147.4	148.9	147.1	145.4	147.7	147.1	207.0	198.8	139.9
Saint John	150.7	151.6	150.1	143.8	148.5	162.9	222.6	182.9	139.6
Montreal	153.3	155.1	160.1	149.4	129.5	187.4	200.3	185.5	146.5
Ottawa	155.1	156.5	154.8	151.9	144.7	178.0	211.9	176.5	152.2
Toronto	157.9	159.4	152.1	161.9	146.9	160.8	196.2	221.8	149.1
Winnipeg	151.9	153.4	152.3	142.0	152.3	154.1	230.7	172.1	154.0
Saskatoon - Regina	146.3	147.6	150.1	140.0	151.7	148.9	177.4	177.8	140.6
Edmonton - Calgary	147.7	148.6	145.4	143.0	150.5	152.1	211.1	172.4	132.1
Vancouver	149.8	151.2	149.8	151.4	141.9	159.0	188.2	171.0	136.0

(1) All-Items indexes for December group index detail are shown in the above table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

(2) Index on the base June 1951=100.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - REGIONAL CITIES

ALL-ITEMS COMPONENT

OCTOBER 1968 - DECEMBER 1968

(1949=100)

TABLE 23-3

	INDEX 1968			PERCENT INCREASE DECEMBER 1968 FROM	
	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	OCTOBER 1968 %	NOVEMBER 1968 %
Saint John's (1)	136.5	136.8	137.4	0.6	0.4
Halifax	147.4	148.3	148.9	1.0	0.4
Saint John	150.7	151.3	151.6	0.6	0.2
Montreal	153.3	154.4	155.1	1.2	0.5
Ottawa	155.1	156.2	156.5	0.9	0.2
Toronto	157.9	158.4	159.4	0.9	0.6
Winnipeg	151.9	153.0	153.4	1.0	0.3
Saskatoon - Regina	146.3	147.1	147.6	0.8	0.3
Edmonton - Calgary	147.7	148.5	148.6	0.6	0.1
Vancouver	149.8	150.6	151.2	0.9	0.4

(1) Index on the base June 1951=100.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - HALIFAX

(1949=100)

TABLE 24-3

JANUARY 1, 1967 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

		ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	CLOTHING	TRANS.	HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE	RECREATION AND READING	TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL
AVERAGE 1966		138.0	138.1	136.5	134.7	140.2	176.6	174.5	127.2
1967	Jan.	139.0	136.7	138.1	137.6	141.9	180.3	178.4	128.1
	Feb.	139.3	137.4	138.1	137.7	142.4	180.5	180.2	128.0
	Mar.	139.6	136.2	138.7	139.7	143.3	180.8	180.3	128.0
	Apr.	140.2	137.5	138.9	140.0	142.8	182.1	180.0	130.0
	May	140.3	137.7	139.0	139.7	142.5	183.9	181.6	130.0
	June	140.7	137.6	139.6	140.3	143.7	184.1	181.9	130.0
	July	141.4	139.3	139.7	140.2	143.3	184.1	188.7	130.0
	Aug.	143.1	144.8	139.9	140.1	143.2	184.2	188.8	131.8
	Sept.	142.4	141.3	139.9	141.7	143.7	183.5	189.7	131.8
	Oct.	142.5	140.4	140.1	142.1	143.4	188.0	190.7	131.8
	Nov.	143.0	141.4	140.5	142.6	143.4	188.7	191.5	131.8
	Dec.	143.4	141.6	140.6	142.6	144.8	189.2	191.0	134.7
AVERAGE 1967		141.2	139.3	139.4	140.3	143.2	184.1	185.2	130.5
1968	Jan.	144.3	143.1	140.6	142.4	144.6	189.8	191.5	140.2
	Feb.	144.8	144.0	140.9	142.9	145.6	189.2	193.4	140.2
	Mar.	144.5	141.8	141.3	143.9	146.4	189.1	193.4	140.2
	Apr.	145.7	143.5	141.5	144.4	146.5	202.1	193.1	140.2
	May	145.7	143.5	141.6	143.9	146.6	203.5	193.1	139.8
	June	146.7	145.2	143.0	144.2	146.4	203.8	193.6	139.8
	July	147.3	146.6	143.9	144.0	145.6	203.8	193.6	139.8
	Aug.	148.1	149.6	144.2	143.9	144.8	204.5	193.9	139.9
	Sept.	148.3	148.4	144.4	145.0	145.5	204.5	195.7	139.9
	Oct.	147.4	144.8	144.7	146.5	145.4	204.5	196.3	139.9
	Nov.	148.3	145.5	145.2	146.7	147.1	206.8	198.8	139.9
	Dec.	148.9	147.1	145.4	147.7	147.1	207.0	198.8	139.9
AVERAGE 1968		146.7	145.3	143.1	144.6	146.0	200.7	194.6	140.0

SECTION IV

SYNOPSIS OF LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

THE LABOUR FORCE, NOVA SCOTIA - OCTOBER, 1968 - DECEMBER, 1968

The Nova Scotia labour force was estimated at 254,000 in the week ended December 14, 1968. This was a decrease of 3,000 from November and 2,000 from October. Between December 1967 and December 1968, there was an increase of 1,000 in the labour force.

The number of persons employed decreased 2,000 from 244,000 in November 1968 and 4,000 from 246,000 in October 1968. During the same period, October to December, employment decreased 4,000 from 246,000 to 242,000.

Between November and December 1968, unemployment decreased by 1,000. Compared to December 1967, however, unemployment remained the same.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force was 4.7 percent in December. This compared with 5.1 percent in November and 4.7 percent in December 1967.

ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYEES - NON-AGRICULTURE

In Nova Scotia, the number of non-agricultural employees covered in the last week of December 1968[1], were 175,700, a decrease of 5,600 from the last week of October 1968. Increases were recorded in a few industry divisions with the largest changes in trade (1,600) and transportation, communication and other utilities (900). During this period, the two industries that reported substantial decreases in their total number of employees were construction (3,400) and manufacturing (2,000).

Compared to December 1967, the Estimates of Aggregate Employment were higher by 9,700. The largest relative increase over the year was in community, business and personal services[2] which increased 3,700 followed closely by trade which gained 3,100 employees. Conversely, the industry which showed the largest decrease of employment over the year was transportation, communication and other utilities which reported a decrease of 1,100 employees.

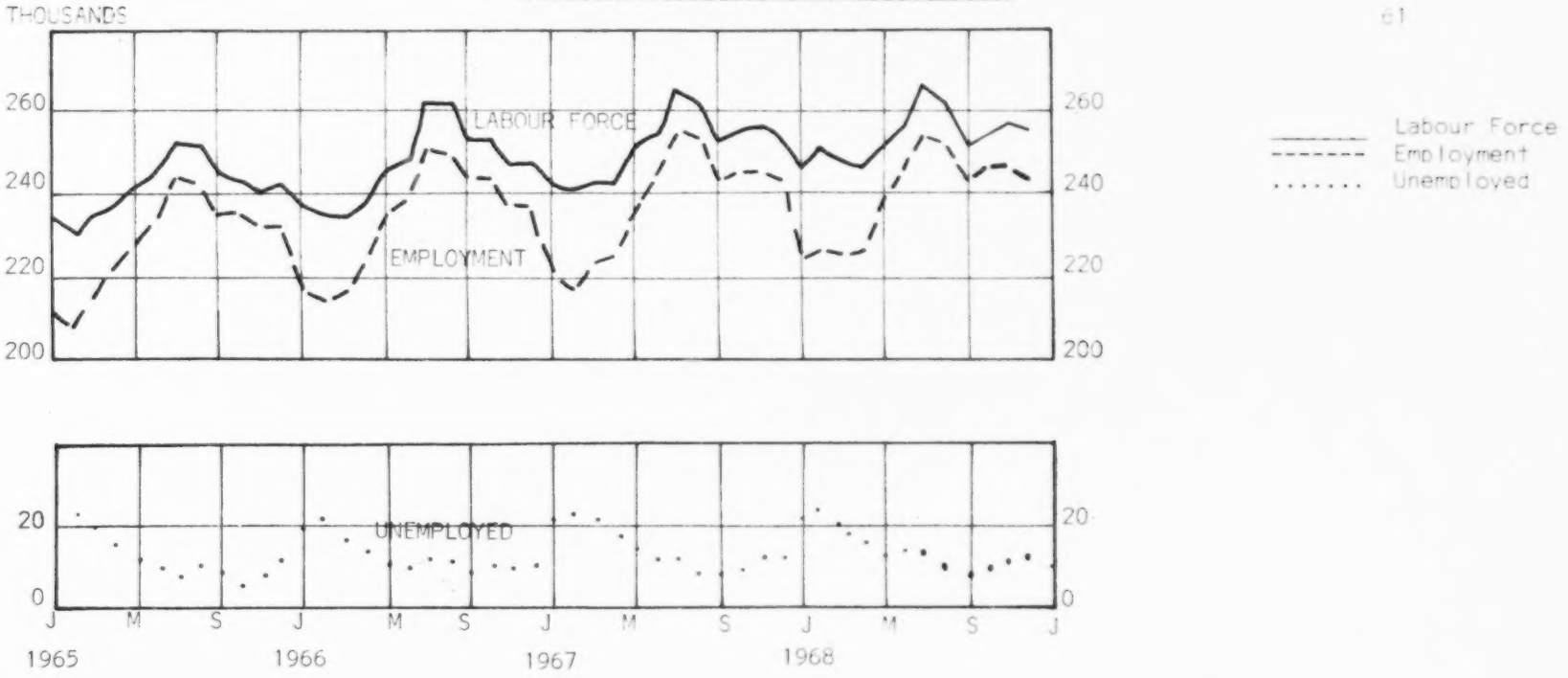
---

1. Preliminary data.
2. Non-commercial sector of community, business and personal services includes hospital and education and related services but excludes welfare and religious organizations. Commercial sector of community, business and personal services includes health services (except hospitals), motion picture and recreational services, services to business management, personal services (except domestic services) and miscellaneous services.

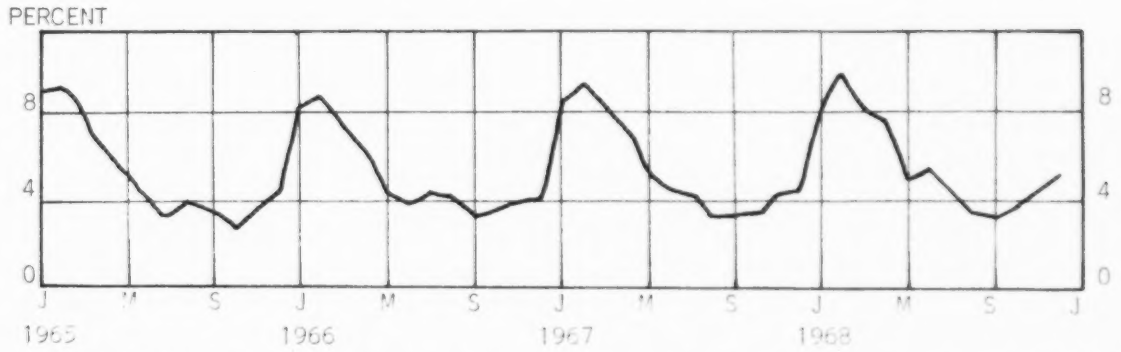
CHART 5-4

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA FOR NOVA SCOTIA

JANUARY 1, 1965 TO DECEMBER 31, 1968



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
(The Unemployed as a percentage of the Labour Force)



LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA FOR NOVA SCOTIA IS MADE AVAILABLE BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS WITHOUT RESTRICTION AFTER OCTOBER, 1964.

TABLE 25-4

SUMMARY LABOUR FORCE[1] CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

JANUARY 1, 1967 - DECEMBER 31, 1968

		Labour Force ('000)	Employed ('000)	Unemployed ('000)	Unemployment Rate (%)
AVERAGE 1966		248	235	13	5.2
1967	Jan. 14	242	221	21	8.7
	Feb. 18	240	218	22	9.2
	Mar. 18	244	223	21	8.6
	Apr. 22	243	225	18	7.4
	May. 20	252	238	14	5.6
	June 17	255	243	12	4.7
	July 22	266	254	12	4.5
	Aug. 19	262	253	9	3.4
	Sept. 16	251	243	8	3.2
	Oct. 14	255	246	9	3.5
	Nov. 11	257	246	11	4.3
	Dec. 9	255	243	12	4.7
AVERAGE 1967		252	238	14	5.6
1968	Jan. 13	246	225	21	8.5
	Feb. 17	251	227	24	9.6
	Mar. 23	246	226	20	8.1
	Apr. 20	245	227	18	7.3
	May 18	253	240	13	5.1
	June 22	258	244	14	5.4
	July 20	265	253	12	4.5
	Aug. 24	268	256	12	4.5
	Sept. 21	252	243	9	3.6
	Oct. 19	256	246	10	3.9
	Nov. 16	257	244	13	5.1
	Dec. 14	254	242	12	4.7
AVERAGE 1968		254	239	15	5.9

[1] Information derived from the Labour Force Survey covers the non-institutional civilian population 14 years of age and over.

TABLE 26-4

UNEMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE LABOUR FORCE
DECEMBER 14, 1968

Region	December 14, 1968 Labour Force ('000)		December 14, 1968 Unemployed ('000)		December 14, 1968 Unemployment Rate (%)		October 19, 1968 Unemployment Rate (%)		November 16, 1968 Unemployment Rate (%)		December 9, 1967 Unemployment Rate (%)	
Canada	7,940	a	373	d	4.7	d	3.6	d	4.2	d	4.6	d
Atlantic Region	633	b	45	e	7.1	e	4.3	e	6.2	e	6.6	e
NOVA SCOTIA	254	c	12	e	4.7	e	5.1	e	5.1	e	4.7	e
New Brunswick	206	c	17	f	8.3	f	6.3	f	6.3	f	6.8	f
Newfoundland	139	c	14	f	10.1	f	9.1	f	9.1	f	9.1	f
Prince Edward Island	34	d	2	g	5.9	g	2.6	g	2.9	g	8.6	g
Quebec	2,221	b	152	e	6.8	e	5.0	e	6.0	e	5.8	e
Ontario	2,939	a	87	e	3.0	e	1.8	e	2.6	e	3.5	e
British Columbia	816	b	44	e	5.4	e	5.3	e	5.8	e	6.3	e

Note: The alphabetic symbols following the estimates in these tables indicate the Standard Deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", in the Glossary of Terms.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

NOTES (WAGES AND SALARIES)

Salaried Employees - Comprise executive, administrative, supervisory and professional personnel and travelling salesmen, directly responsible to the administration as well as general office and clerical workers in the office and plant, for whom statistics are segregated.

Wage-earners include those of the reporting establishments for whom a record of hours is kept except for casuals working less than the equivalent of one day a week and wage-earners paid at a monthly rate. Regular part-time wage-earners are included as are certain workers whose earnings are not solely based on hours worked such as piece-workers in establishments that keep a record of hours.

Wage-earners - Are defined as production and ancillary workers, including working foremen, route-drivers, shipping, delivery and maintenance staffs and related employees.

Man-hours - The man-hours statistics include hours worked by full-time and part-time wage-earners, including overtime hours actually worked. Premium or penalty hours credited for purposes of computing overtime payments are excluded. Hours credited to wage-earners absent on leave with pay in the reported pay periods are included in the statistics as though the hours had been worked.

Reference Period - The figures refer to the last seven days in the specified months. In practice, few establishments keep payroll records covering precisely this period and establishments are therefore permitted to report for their last pay period. When the reported pay period is longer than one week, the payroll data are reduced to one weeks proportion of the totals.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Durable-goods manufacturing - The sum of wood products, furniture and fictures, primary metal industries, metal fabrication industries, machinery (except electrical), transportation equipment, electrical products, and non-metallic mineral products.

Non-curable goods manufacturing - The sum of the remaining manufacturing industries.

Building - The sum of the general contractors and special trade contractors.

Engineering - The sum of highways, bridges and streets and other construction.

Geographical classification - Establishments in the Yukon and Northwest Territories are excluded from provincial totals but are included in the Canada totals.

Averages - The average weekly hours figure is obtained by dividing total weekly man-hours by the total number of wage-earners who worked those hours. Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by total weekly hours. Average weekly wages are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by the total number of wage-earners.

EMPLOYMENT NUMBERS

Index numbers - Index numbers are calculated by dividing the current months employment by one-twelfth of the total base period employment.

Base year employment consists of the employment of establishments that had 20 or more persons in any month of 1961.

PRICE INDEXES NOTES

Consumer Price Index (notes) - The Consumer Price Index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The basket is a constant or equivalent quantity

and quality of goods and services but only items for which there is a continually measurable market price over time, corresponding to a specific quantity of the items, are included in the basket.

The index relates to a broad but specific group of urban families and reflects the price changes experienced by the "target group". The index is unlikely to represent closely the experience of any one family within the group nor should it be expected to reflect price change for other population groups for which income, family size and place of residents are characteristically different. The target group to which the current index relates is composed of families (a) living in cities with over 30,000 population (b) ranging in size from two adults with four children and (c) with annual incomes during 1957 ranging from $2,500 to $7,000.

Consumer Price Index for Regional Cities - The regional index is based on 1949=100 and is patterned after the Consumer Price Index for Canada. They are similar in terms of family coverage, item content and weighting system. The index is designed to measure the influence of changes in retail prices taking place in the locality specified, namely Halifax, upon the cost of a fixed basket of goods and services representing the level of consumption of a representative group of families in the specified area.

In using this index, it should be remembered that it is not used as an indicator of comparative levels of prices between the cities. That is, it does not in any way indicate whether prices are higher or lower in one city than in another.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

The statistics contained in the Labour Force Survey data in this report are based on information obtained monthly through a sample survey of households conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Interviews are carried out across Canada in nearly 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods. Percentages of total households selected for the sample are as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 percent; Quebec, 0.5 percent; Ontario, 0.5 percent; Prairie region, 0.8 percent; British Columbia, 0.7 percent. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three percent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed below under "Reliability of Estimates".

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey, extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a percent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates, the larger one will likely have a smaller percent sampling error; of the two estimates of the same size, the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller percent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-Sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than twice the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a percent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller than 0.5 percent of the estimate the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6 percent and 1.0 percent of the estimates and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of percent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Percent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% - -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

(a) did any work for pay or profit;
(b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
(c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons. Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

(a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work except they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
(b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired.

*Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work, they are classified as unemployed.

Source: THE LABOUR FORCE, Catalogue No. 71-001, published monthly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

APPENDIX - A

1. "Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue No. 72-002.

2. "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue No. 72-003.

3. "Prices and Price Indexes", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue No. 62-002.

4. "Employment Indexes, Average Weekly Wages and Salaries", "Average Weekly Hours and Average Hourly Earnings", Daily and Weekly Statistics, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue Nos. 11-001 and 11-002.